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ABSTRACT

This summary report provides a brief overview of the definitions, methodologies, and findings related to the census of homeless persons conducted in Iowa in 1992. Definitions provided by the McKinney Act and the Department of Education, and the definition used for the Iowa study are included. Questionnaires were administered to school personnel, agency personnel, public housing authorities, and shelter personnel. Responses were received from 1,176 school districts, 14 community action programs, 100 Department of Human Services personnel, 48 general relief agencies, 39 public housing authorities, and 55 shelters. The following findings are highlighted: (1) the number of persons reported "on the street" and "in shelter" has increased; (2) the number of persons reported as "quasi-homeless" decreased, although the number of children described as "quasi-homeless" increased; (3) there was an apparent increase in the numbers of children who are in school compared to previous years; and (4) a total of approximately 1.5 percent of the state population is homeless. Although previous years' research concerning homelessness in Iowa has increased public awareness of the problem, many communities and counties continue to deny the issue and assert that there are no homeless people in their communities, which contradicts official poverty figures. Study data are presented in 8 tables and 14 maps. Includes sample pages from the study instruments and 13 references. (JB)

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ED358203

# Homelessness in Iowa:

# The 1992 Summary

A Report Prepared for the State of Iowa
By Drake University
In Cooperation with
The Iowa Department of Education
and Other State Agencies

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# HOMELESSNESS IN IOWA - THE 1992 SUMMARY

The first statewide study of homelessness in Iowa was done in 1988, followed by studies in 1989 and 1990. *Homelessness in Iowa - The 1992 Summary* further updates these data. This summary report provides a brief overview of definitions, methodologies and findings related to the census of homeless persons. The full report additionally provides information on respondents' perceptions of the severity of homelessness, the status of educational and other programming for the homeless in various parts of the State, and of availability and adequacy of facilities and programs for the homeless in their counties.

## DEFINING THE HOMELESS

Many, researchers and public, have confined the definition of homeless to the "literal homeless" who sleep in shelters provided for homeless persons, or in private or public places not intended as homes. Other investigations have taken a middle-of-the-road approach and included as homeless both persons on the street and those in temporary shelters (Powers and Jaklitsch, 1989). Some authors have hinged inclusion of shelter residents among the homeless on meeting a minimum length of stay or appropriate provider criterion (Hope and Young, 1986, p. 19), while others have excluded residents of shelters for battered women (Peroff, 1987).

Among the most controversial definitions of homelessness are those that include among the homeless, (A) persons who are living with relatives or friends out of necessity, a category generally referred to as "doubling up"; (B) runaway children and youth who have been abandoned or thrown out by their parents or other guardians (Office of Education in Pennsylvania, 1988, p.4); and (C) persons at high risk of losing their shelter (Hoch, 1989).

### The McKinney Act Definition

In determining who should be included among the homeless in a study such as this, the most relevant guidance is provided in "The Homeless Assistance Act (U.S. Congress, 1987), Section 103," which states that a homeless person is:

" (1) an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) an individual who has a nighttime residence that is -

(A) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

(B) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings."

The act specifically excludes from the homeless category those who are incarcerated for violation of law.

## United States Department of Education Definitions

In June 1989, the U.S. Department of Education, in an effort to develop a consistent method for counting homeless children and youth, issued to their homeless contact persons in state education departments a set of proposed guidelines for the definition of "homeless." That report starts with the definitions cited from the Stewart B. McKinney Act. They further clarify categories that *should* and *should not* be included in a count of homeless children. Those are as follow (U.S. Department of Education, 1989):

Counts of Homeless Children *Should* Include:

- Children in runaway shelters.
- Runaway and throwaway children who live on the streets, in abandoned buildings or other facilities unfit for habitation.
- Children who do not have an adequate home base that serves as a permanent home.
- Children living with family in trailer parks and camping areas because they lack adequate accommodations.
- Children in transitional emergency shelters for whom no alternative immediately exists.
- Children held in a state institution because other alternatives do not exist.
- Sick and abandoned children who would be released if they had some place to go.
- Runaway and throwaway children who live together as a group in suitable shelter, or those who live with friends or relatives.

Counts of Homeless Children Should ***Not*** Include:

- Children in foster homes.
- Those living in trailer parks on a long term basis, in adequate accommodations.
- Children incarcerated for violation of the law.
- Migrant workers and children living in doubled-up families, as whole classes.

At many points the U.S. Department of Education report suggests that absolute determination of homelessness must be made on a case-by-case basis. and that this guideline is to be applied to all persons in the doubled-up category.

## Definitions of Homelessness in the Iowa Studies

Previous studies of homelessness in Iowa (Wright, 1988; Wright and Wright, 1989, 1990), employed a continuum conception of poverty and homelessness. Economically, at the lowest end of the continuum are those on the street, while at the other end are those who are not without

shelter but who are in imminent danger of falling into that condition.[1] These definitions are consistent with the criteria established by the McKinney Act and with guidelines provided recently by the U.S. Department of Education.

This year the category "transitional housing" was added to the continuum of homelessness. Transitional housing is generally free or heavily subsidized, and is increasingly provides temporary quarters for those who have been in emergency housing while they seek more permanent housing. Transitional housing also provides a "safety net" for those who have lost permanent housing, reducing need for emergency shelter. In addition, the category "near homeless" was redefined as "near or imminently homeless" and the definition elaborated to be consistent with definitions emerging within governmental agencies.

The specific definitions of homeless categories used in this study are:

A. **On the Street:** living on the street, without even nominal housing.

B. **Quasi-homeless:** living in make-shift shelter such as cars, tents, abandoned buildings, etc.

C. **Shelters:** living in a temporary residence facility for individuals or families (e.g., youth-runaway, family, or abuse shelters, or other shelter facility).

D. **Transitional Housing:** temporary low-cost housing designed to assist families in transition from emergency shelter to independent living.

E. **Doubling-up:** children and immediate family have moved in with other relatives or friends; without such arrangement they would be without home or shelter.

F. **Near (Imminently)-Homeless:** low or very-low income families or individuals who are: seeking housing assistance and who are in the process of being involuntarily displaced, or; living in substandard housing, or; paying more than 50% of family income for rent or home ownership. Without entitlements (e.g., fuel or rent assistance), these families would be homeless.

## METHODS OF THE 1992 STUDY

### Methods of Data Collection for the 1992 Iowa Study

Due to time and monetary restrictions, this survey uses a key person, positional approach to identify potential sources of information about the homeless. Through the 1988, 1989 and 1990 research, it was determined that school personnel, social service agency personnel, and shelter providers are most likely to be able to identify homeless persons within their communities. Thus, questionnaires were developed and mailed to persons occupying key positions in these organizations throughout the state of Iowa.

A. **School Personnel:** Since this research focuses on the educational needs of homeless children, school personnel constitute a key source of information. A questionnaire was developed and mailed to the principal of every K through 12 school unit, public and

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[1] The categories developed for the original 1988 study have been utilized or adapted by other state and local studies; e.g., the collection of data for Illinois as presented in Bradley University, Center for Business and Economic Research, August 1989, p. 18.

private, in the state of Iowa using mailing labels obtained from the Iowa Department of Education. Principals who administer multiple buildings were asked to supply data for all units administered on one questionnaire. In April 1992, 2235 questionnaires were mailed with a cover letter co-signed by Dr. Raymond Morley, Iowa State Department of Education, and by the principal investigator.

The schools questionnaire[2] requested that school personnel provide information about children in their attendance area in relation to each homelessness category. In addition, school personnel were asked to respond to questions concerning the severity of homelessness, its impact on the children, and the adequacy with which the problem was being dealt.

B. **Agency Personnel:** Federal, State and Local social service agencies are responsible for providing services to those in poverty, including the homeless. Thus, agency personnel are likely to have knowledge of homeless persons. Questionnaires were mailed in June 1992 to all region and county directors for the Department of Human Services (DHS), regional offices of all Community Action Programs (CAP), and county General Relief (GR)[3] offices. In specific counties Homeless Outreach Programs were also contacted. A letter from the principal investigator co-signed by appropriate agency directors, accompanied the questionnaires and requested their participation. Where duplicate instruments were mailed, e.g., to both regional and county DHS offices, explicit instructions were given to avoid duplication of reports.

The questionnaire sent to agency personnel was similar to that mailed to school personnel, but requested numbers of homeless adults as well as children. Questions about the nature of the homeless problem and programs were the same as those included in the school questionnaire, but agency personnel were not asked to assess the educational characteristics of homeless children.

C. **Public Housing Authorities:** A brief questionnaire, requesting the number awaiting access to public housing, was sent to the directors of the state Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in August 1992. These numbers were sought in relation to the near-homeless category. The request for information was co-signed by William McNarney, Manager of the Office of Housing and Urban Development.

D. **Shelters:** Shelter staffs are an important source of information for numbers and needs of persons staying in shelters. They also are likely to be knowledgeable about other issues related to homeless and low income persons. Shelters in Iowa were identified through the Iowa Department of Economic Development's listing, through information from previous years' homeless studies, through the Council on Domestic Abuse, and other contacts. Shelters of all types, including domestic abuse shelters, shelters for families, shelters for men or for women, were included.

A two-part questionnaire was sent in July 1992 to the 106 identified shelters, accompanied by a letter signed by six shelter directors and direct service providers. Part one of the instrument requested shelter personnel to create a census of guests who stayed with them during a two week period. Specific information requested included sex,

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2 A sample front page with definitions of homeless categories, and the page of each questionnaire on which numbers of homeless were requested, are included in the appendix. The full questionnaires are available in the full report.

3 In cases where general relief offices are integrated within the office the Department of Human Services, only one questionnaire was mailed.

age, number in group, length of stay, years of education and for children, information about schooling during the previous year. Shelter personnel were also asked to evaluate how typical the period reported was of their normal clientele. Part two of the questionnaire asked questions about causes of homelessness, the needs of the homeless in their areas, the adequacy of programs, and other attitudinal issues.

### Survey Response Rates

Table 1 displays the number of questionnaires mailed, the number returned, and the percentage return rate for each of the three respondent categories.

**TABLE 1: Questionnaires Mailed and Returned by Category**

| Sample Category | Units Contacted | Units Responding | Percent Responding |
|---|---|---|---|
| School Districts | 2235 | 1176 | 53% |
| Agencies | | | |
| Community Action Programs | 19 | 14 | 74% |
| Department of Human Services | 104 | 100 | 96% |
| General Relief* | 78 | 48 | 62% |
| Public Housing Authority | 73 | 39 | 53% |
| Shelters | 106 | 55 | 52% |

* Where a single office serves General Relief and DHS, responses are classified as DHS.

Return rates for all categories improved over the 1990 study. Particularly impressive is the response from shelter providers, which increased from 13% in 1990.

### Procedures for Deriving Numbers of Reported Homeless & Near-Homeless

Tables 2 and 3, on the following pages, provide the numbers of persons reported in each category on the homelessness continuum, by county. Figures reported in these tables were derived using a several step process.

**Deriving Component Numbers:**

Numbers were first derived for each reporting unit, for each homeless category. The following procedures were used to determine the number reported in each homeless category (on-the-street, etc.) by each respondent category (schools, agencies, and shelters).

**Schools** - Since school personnel were asked to report numbers only for their own attendance area and grade level, *figures reported by the schools were assumed to be additive.* Thus, for each county, children reported by schools as belonging in a specified category were added to derive the total number of children reported homeless by the schools.

**Social Service Agencies** - It was assumed that duplication would occur in the reporting by agencies (including DHS, General Relief, CAP, and PHA) of homeless and near-homeless individuals in a single county; that a person counted by one agency might also be counted in the enumeration provided by another agency. Figures reported by the Public Housing

Authorities were assumed to represent only near-homeless. Thus, *figures reported by social service agencies were assumed to be duplicative.* Where clearly indicated by the reporting agencies, numbers of children were recorded. Otherwise the numbers were simply included as part of the total.

**Shelters -** The numbers reported by the shelters were treated as additive, and the total number reported for each county was recorded. Since age information was provided for all shelter residents, children and adults could be clearly designated.

**Example Calculation Table: Numbers in Shelters**

| County | Children Reported by Schools | Agencies | Shelters | **Total Children** | Adults Reported by Agencies | Shelters | **Total Adults** | **Total in Shelters** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. Hardin | 23 | 24 | 11 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 35 |

**Procedure for Deriving Total Children and Overall Total**

Numbers reported by schools, agencies and shelters were examined to derive a "reported total" and a "reported number of children" for each county for each homeless category. The procedure used in this step is illustrated above for the "shelter" category.

- **The Total Children** number in each homeless category was derived by comparing numbers reported by all respondent categories. It was assumed that these numbers were duplicative. For instance, as seen in the table section above, schools in Hardin County reported 23 children in shelters, while agencies reported 24 and shelters reported 11. It was assumed that they were all reporting the same children, and that the agencies were knowledgeable about the largest number of children. Thus, the number of children in shelters in Hardin County is reported as 24.

- **The Total Adults** number in each homeless category was derived by comparing numbers reported by all Respondent Categories. It was assumed that these numbers were duplicative. In Hardin County (see table above) shelters reported 11 adults, while agencies reported 1 adult. It is assumed that the one adult reported by the agencies is included among those reported by the shelters. Thus the total number of adults in shelters in Hardin County is reported as 11.

- **The Total** number in each category is derived by adding adults and children reported. In the case of near homeless, Public Housing Authorities reported numbers without designating whether they were children or adults. When these numbers exceeded the totals reported in the near-homeless category by other respondents, the PHA figure was used for a total, and children reported by other respondents were assumed to be included within the PHA total number.

## REPORT OF THE FINDINGS

Data indicating the numbers of persons reported in each homeless and near-homeless county are presented in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 contains reports for three homeless categories, including those "on-the street," "quasi-homeless" and persons "in shelters." Table 3 reports numbers who are in "transitional housing," "doubled up," and "near homeless."

### Tables: Reported Numbers of Homeless and Near-Homeless By County

Table 2, on pages 8 through 10, reports numbers "on the street," "quasi homeless" and "in shelters" for each county. The first column identifies the county, and the second column contains the 1990 population of each county [4]. This provides some context for judging the homeless numbers reported. The total number of persons and the number of those reported as children in each homeless category are then reported for each county. The last two columns report the total number of persons and total number of children who are "on the street," "quasi homeless," and "in shelters" for each county.

Table 3, on pages 11 through 13, provides numbers reported as in "transitional housing," as "doubling up" and as "near homeless" by all Iowa Counties for 1992. The first column of Table 3 identifies the county by number and name, the second column provides the 1990 population of each county and the third column indicates the percentage of the population that was below poverty in 1990[5]. Total numbers and numbers of children in each category are then provided by county. The last two columns provide the total persons and total children reported across all six homeless and near-homeless categories by county.

### Maps: Geographic Distribution of Homeless and Near-Homeless By County

Maps, designed to provide a clearer image of the geographic distribution of homeless persons across the state of Iowa appear on pages 14 through 20. Map 1, page 14, illustrates the distribution of all persons reported "on the street," while Map 2 shows the number of children reported as "on the street" for each county. Maps follow for reported total persons and children who are "quasi homeless" and "in shelters."

Maps 7 and 8 on page 17 illustrate the total number and number of children reported as living in "transitional housing," Maps 9 and 10 on page 18 provide geographic distribution for the "doubled-up" category, and Maps 11 and 12 on page 19 provide data for the "near homeless." Maps 13 and 14 on page 20 provide *rates* of homelessness by county. The figures appearing in these maps are *rates per thousand* persons who are "on the street," "quasi homeless," "in shelters" and "doubled up." On Map 13, for each county the total number of homeless persons in these four categories was divided by the population of the county, and that factor was multiplied by 1000. For Map 14, the total number of homeless children reported in the four categories for each county was divided by the county population, and the resulting factor was multiplied by 1000.

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4 The source of the numbers is "Iowa Poverty Count Remains Near Decade Low", Census Data Center, Iowa Department of Education.

5 The source of the numbers is "Iowa Poverty Count Remains Near Decade Low", Census Data Center, Iowa Department of Education.

**TABLE 2: Total Iowans Reported as "On the Streets," "Quasi Homeless" and "In Shelters" by County - 1992**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | On the Street | | Quasi Homeless | | In Shelters | | Running | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child |
| 1. | Adair | 8409 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 2. | Adams | 4866 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Allamakee | 13855 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 8 |
| 4. | Appanoose | 13743 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 15 |
| 5. | Audobon | 7334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Benton | 22429 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 27 | 5 |
| 7. | Black Hawk | 123798 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 67 |
| 8. | Boone | 25186 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| 9. | Bremer | 22813 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 12 |
| 10. | Buchanan | 20844 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11 |
| 11. | Buena Vista | 19965 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 12. | Butler | 15731 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Calhoun | 11508 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Carroll | 21423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Cass | 15128 | 31 | 29 | 73 | 59 | 100 | 82 | 204 | 170 |
| 16. | Cedar | 17381 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 17. | Cerro Gordo | 46733 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 11 |
| 18. | Cherokee | 14098 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Chickasaw | 13295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Clarke | 8287 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 25 | 63 | 25 |
| 21. | Clay | 17585 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 30 | 14 |
| 22. | Clayton | 19054 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 22 |
| 23. | Clinton | 51040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 | 32 | 123 | 32 |
| 24. | Crawford | 16775 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Dallas | 29755 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| 26. | Davis | 8312 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 27. | Decatur | 8338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 28. | Delaware | 18035 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 29. | Des Moines | 42614 | 83 | 60 | 44 | 34 | 28 | 20 | 155 | 114 |
| 30. | Dickinson | 14909 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 8 |
| 31. | Dubuque | 86403 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 76 | 10 | 106 | 21 |
| 32. | Emmet | 11569 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 33. | Fayette | 21843 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 21 |
| 34. | Floyd | 17058 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 18 |

**Table 2 continued**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | On the Street | | Quasi Homeless | | In Shelters | | Running | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child |
| 35. | Franklin | 11364 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 40 | 28 |
| 36. | Fremont | 8226 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 37. | Greene | 10045 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38. | Grundy | 12029 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 39. | Guthrie | 10935 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 40. | Hamilton | 16071 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 24 |
| 41. | Hancock | 12638 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 42. | Hardin | 19094 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 24 | 39 | 25 |
| 43. | Harrison | 14730 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| 44. | Henry | 19226 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 33 | 29 |
| 45. | Howard | 9809 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 8 |
| 46. | Humboldt | 10756 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 47. | Ida | 8365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 30 | 49 | 30 |
| 48. | Iowa | 14630 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 71 | 10 | 80 | 10 |
| 49. | Jackson | 19950 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 23 |
| 50. | Jasper | 34795 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 51. | Jefferson | 16310 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 52. | Johnson | 96119 | 85 | 62 | 130 | 102 | 89 | 54 | 304 | 218 |
| 53. | Jones | 19444 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 90 | 90 |
| 54. | Keokuk | 11624 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 55. | Kossuth | 18591 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 11 |
| 56. | Lee | 38687 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| 57. | Linn | 168767 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1786 | 135 | 1787 | 136 |
| 58. | Louisa | 11592 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 17 |
| 59. | Lucas | 9070 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60. | Lyon | 11952 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| 61. | Madison | 12483 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| 62. | Mahaska | 21513 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 22 | 43 | 41 | 72 | 63 |
| 63. | Marion | 30001 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| 64. | Marshall | 38276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 65. | Mills | 13202 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 66. | Mitchell | 10928 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67. | Monona | 10034 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68. | Monroe | 8114 | 2 | 0 | 72 | 72 | 83 | 81 | 157 | 153 |

**Table 2 continued**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | On the Street Total | On the Street Child | Quasi Homeless Total | Quasi Homeless Child | In Shelters Total | In Shelters Child | Running Total | Running Child |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69. | Montgomery | 12076 | 3 | 0 | 35 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 70 | 54 |
| 70. | Muscatine | 39907 | 189 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 227 | 116 |
| 71. | O'Brien | 15444 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| 72. | Osceola | 7267 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| 73. | Page | 16870 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 74. | Palo Alto | 10669 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75. | Plymouth | 23388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 76. | Pocahontas | 9525 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 77. | Polk | 327140 | 222 | 107 | 145 | 60 | 860 | 171 | 1227 | 338 |
| 78. | Pottawattamie | 82628 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 101 | 93 | 141 | 121 |
| 79. | Poweshiek | 19033 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80. | Ringgold | 5420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81. | Sac | 12324 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 82. | Scott | 150979 | 132 | 132 | 78 | 78 | 253 | 204 | 463 | 414 |
| 83. | Shelby | 13230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84. | Sioux | 29903 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 85. | Story | 74252 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 72 | 45 | 89 | 54 |
| 86. | Tama | 17419 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87. | Taylor | 7114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88. | Union | 12750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 89. | Van Buren | 7676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90. | Wapello | 35696 | 64 | 34 | 146 | 116 | 69 | 64 | 279 | 214 |
| 91. | Warren | 36033 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 18 | 14 | 30 | 22 |
| 92. | Washington | 19612 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 9 |
| 93. | Wayne | 7067 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 94. | Webster | 40342 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 36 | 65 | 40 |
| 95. | Winnebago | 12122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96. | Winneshiek | 20847 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 12 |
| 97. | Woodbury | 98276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 29 | 49 | 29 |
| 98. | Worth | 7991 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99. | Wright | 14269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 2776755 | 1089 | 700 | 1161 | 807 | 4367 | 1486 | 6617 | 2993 |
| | Percent Children | | | (39%) | | (41%) | | (25%) | | (31%) |

**TABLE 3: Total Iowans Reported as In "Transitional Housing," "Doubled Up" and "Near Homeless" by County - 1992**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | 1990 % Pov | Trans. Housing Total | Trans. Housing Child | Doubling Up Total | Doubling Up Child | Near Homeless Total | Near Homeless Child | Grand Total Total | Grand Total Child |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Adair | 8409 | 12.9 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 22 | 45 | 40 |
| 2. | Adams | 4866 | 15.9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 23 |
| 3. | Allamakee | 13855 | 16.7 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 476 | 401 | 526 | 412 |
| 4. | Appanoose | 13743 | 17.3 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 59 | 119 | 68 | 259 | 142 |
| 5. | Audobon | 7334 | 14.0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Benton | 22429 | 10.8 | 28 | 8 | 257 | 7 | 2271 | 1371 | 2583 | 1391 |
| 7. | Black Hawk | 123798 | 10.0 | 25 | 25 | 108 | 108 | 183 | 183 | 383 | 383 |
| 8. | Boone | 25186 | 9.2 | 3 | 3 | 76 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 99 | 47 |
| 9. | Bremer | 22813 | 10.6 | 13 | 3 | 45 | 30 | 67 | 32 | 144 | 77 |
| 10. | Buchanan | 20844 | 15.5 | 21 | 15 | 96 | 56 | 102 | 72 | 236 | 154 |
| 11. | Buena Vista | 19965 | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 48 | 280 | 140 | 371 | 191 |
| 12. | Butler | 15731 | 11.7 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 62 | 2 |
| 13. | Calhoun | 11508 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 14. | Carroll | 21423 | 12.9 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 28 | 18 | 44 | 28 |
| 15. | Cass | 15128 | 14.7 | 86 | 70 | 84 | 60 | 80 | 50 | 454 | 350 |
| 16. | Cedar | 17381 | 10.9 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 27 | 44 | 44 |
| 17. | Cerro Gordo | 46733 | 10.2 | 8 | 8 | 63 | 19 | 545 | 43 | 631 | 81 |
| 18. | Cherokee | 14098 | 13.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 19. | Chickasaw | 13295 | 13.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 20. | Clarke | 8287 | 14.6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 63 | 0 | 132 | 27 |
| 21. | Clay | 17585 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 115 | 36 |
| 22. | Clayton | 19054 | 17.0 | 60 | 30 | 75 | 30 | 134 | 54 | 321 | 136 |
| 23. | Clinton | 51040 | 11.5 | 18 | 11 | 77 | 20 | 1017 | 17 | 1235 | 80 |
| 24. | Crawford | 16775 | 15.1 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 48 | 280 | 140 | 368 | 188 |
| 25. | Dallas | 29755 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 |
| 26. | Davis | 8312 | 18.9 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 120 | 120 | 136 | 126 |
| 27. | Decatur | 8338 | 17.0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1559 | 60 | 1571 | 67 |
| 28. | Delaware | 18035 | 16.6 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 22 | 20 | 41 | 24 |
| 29. | Des Moines | 42614 | 10.7 | 34 | 28 | 86 | 66 | 144 | 64 | 419 | 272 |
| 30. | Dickinson | 14909 | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 8 |
| 31. | Dubuque | 86403 | 11.6 | 33 | 26 | 94 | 59 | 248 | 29 | 481 | 135 |
| 32. | Emmet | 11569 | 13.5 | 1 | 1 | 358 | 183 | 59 | 59 | 422 | 246 |
| 33. | Fayette | 21843 | 15.1 | 12 | 7 | 59 | 30 | 162 | 136 | 256 | 194 |

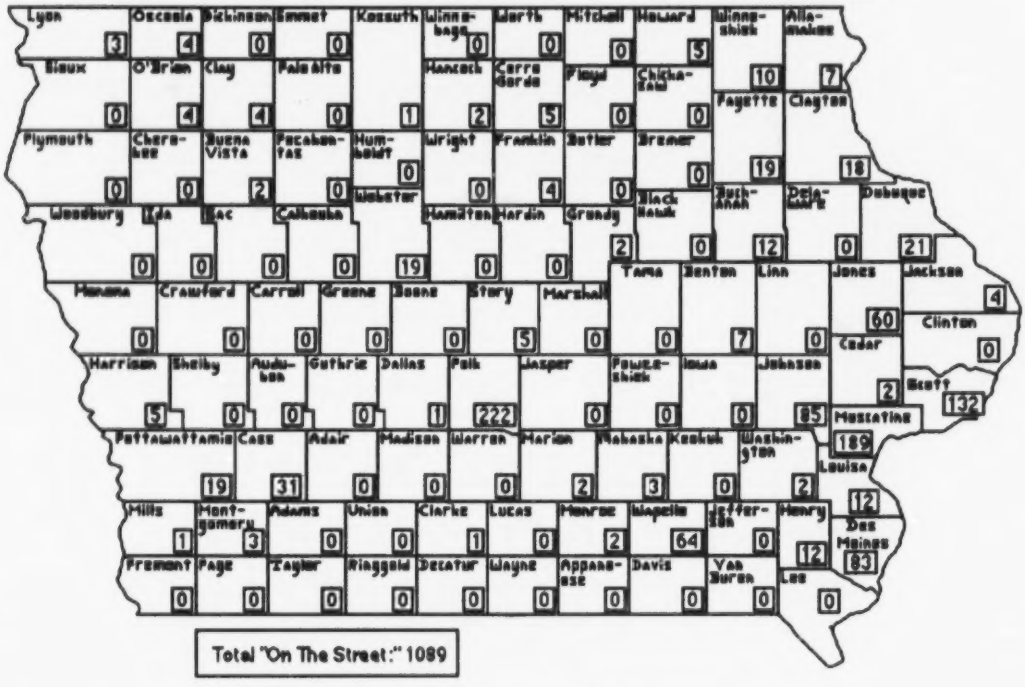
**Table 3 continued**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | 1990 % Pov. | Trans. Housing Total | Trans. Housing Child | Doubling Up Total | Doubling Up Child | Near Homeless Total | Near Homeless Child | Grand Total Total | Grand Total Child |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34. | Floyd | 17058 | 13.7 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 36 | 35 | 70 | 67 |
| 35. | Franklin | 11364 | 13.3 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 57 | 37 |
| 36. | Fremont | 8226 | 14.2 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 22 | 31 | 23 | 72 | 51 |
| 37. | Greene | 10045 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 11 |
| 38. | Grundy | 12029 | 9.5 | 1 | 1 | 140 | 80 | 18 | 8 | 161 | 91 |
| 39. | Guthrie | 10935 | 14.1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 |
| 40. | Hamilton | 16071 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 49 | 66 | 16 | 197 | 89 |
| 41. | Hancock | 12638 | 13.1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 11 | 124 | 81 | 157 | 92 |
| 42. | Hardin | 19094 | 12.8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 71 | 44 | 126 | 79 |
| 43. | Harrison | 14730 | 13.8 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 17 | 1163 | 598 | 1236 | 650 |
| 44. | Henry | 19226 | 10.7 | 8 | 6 | 40 | 24 | 59 | 47 | 140 | 106 |
| 45. | Howard | 9809 | 16.5 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 89 | 44 | 135 | 52 |
| 46. | Humboldt | 10756 | 9.9 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 14 |
| 47. | Ida | 8365 | 14.1 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 28 | 122 | 52 | 219 | 110 |
| 48. | Iowa | 14630 | 10.6 | 2 | 2 | 67 | 29 | 181 | 103 | 330 | 144 |
| 49. | Jackson | 19950 | 15.7 | 43 | 43 | 11 | 11 | 90 | 90 | 167 | 167 |
| 50. | Jasper | 34795 | 10.0 | 46 | 46 | 80 | 72 | 61 | 41 | 204 | 176 |
| 51. | Jefferson | 16310 | 13.4 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 20 | 36 | 24 |
| 52. | Johnson | 96119 | 7.1 | 122 | 62 | 344 | 244 | 324 | 224 | 1094 | 748 |
| 53. | Jones | 19444 | 13.1 | 42 | 42 | 105 | 65 | 61 | 38 | 298 | 235 |
| 54. | Keokuk | 11624 | 15.5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 29 | 12 |
| 55. | Kossuth | 18591 | 13.5 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 42 | 19 |
| 56. | Lee | 38687 | 11.2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 345 | 243 | 362 | 255 |
| 57. | Linn | 168767 | 9.2 | 254 | 125 | 13 | 13 | 87 | 87 | 2141 | 361 |
| 58. | Louisa | 11592 | 17.5 | 6 | 4 | 31 | 15 | 46 | 46 | 103 | 82 |
| 59. | Lucas | 9070 | 14.3 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 67 | 57 |
| 60. | Lyon | 11952 | 14.6 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 40 | 11 | 9 | 69 | 56 |
| 61. | Madison | 12483 | 11.2 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 32 | 360 | 270 | 407 | 305 |
| 62. | Mahaska | 21513 | 12.9 | 8 | 6 | 103 | 95 | 252 | 242 | 435 | 406 |
| 63. | Marion | 30001 | 9.3 | 28 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 58 | 47 |
| 64. | Marshall | 38276 | 11.4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 58 | 58 | 66 | 66 |
| 65. | Mills | 13202 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 35 | 79 | 71 | 164 | 115 |
| 66. | Mitchell | 10928 | 11.9 | 10 | 10 | 39 | 19 | 49 | 29 | 98 | 58 |
| 67. | Monona | 10034 | 14.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 0 | 96 | 1 |
| 68. | Monroe | 8114 | 14.3 | 65 | 65 | 102 | 82 | 247 | 93 | 571 | 393 |

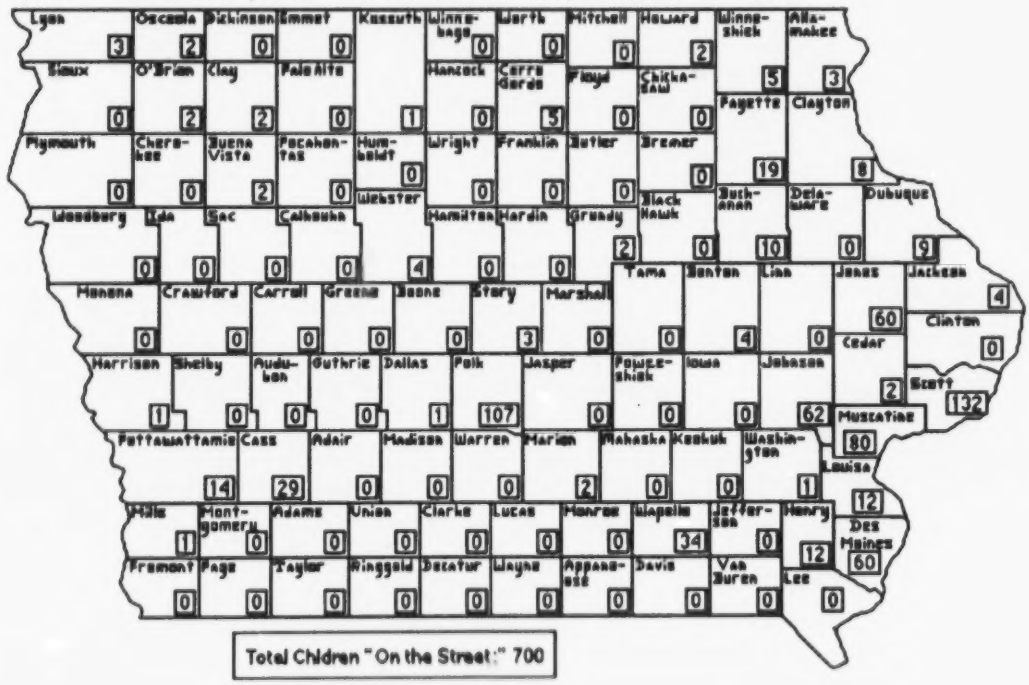
**Table 3 continued**

| Co. Num. | County Name | 1990 Population | 1990 % Pov | Trans. Housing Total | Trans. Housing Child | Doubling Up Total | Doubling Up Child | Near Homeless Total | Near Homeless Child | Grand Total Total | Grand Total Child |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69. | Montgomery | 12076 | 12.0 | 29 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 122 | 92 |
| 70. | Muscatine | 39907 | 13.1 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 24 | 140 | 133 | 413 | 274 |
| 71. | O'Brien | 15444 | 12.7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 26 | 16 |
| 72. | Osceola | 7267 | 11.9 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 72 | 42 |
| 73. | Page | 16870 | 11.6 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 37 | 20 | 61 | 36 |
| 74. | Palo Alto | 10669 | 14.0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| 75. | Plymouth | 23388 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 49 | 34 |
| 76. | Pocahontas | 9525 | 12.2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 77. | Polk | 327140 | 9.1 | 584 | 339 | 1361 | 919 | 4452 | 2015 | 7624 | 3611 |
| 78. | Pottawattamie | 82628 | 11.5 | 6 | 6 | 120 | 100 | 491 | 371 | 758 | 598 |
| 79. | Poweshiek | 19033 | 9.5 | 6 | 3 | 84 | 32 | 147 | 58 | 237 | 93 |
| 80. | Ringgold | 5420 | 17.5 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 2 | 350 | 0 | 452 | 2 |
| 81. | Sac | 12324 | 14.9 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 42 | 126 | 46 | 195 | 93 |
| 82. | Scott | 150979 | 9.7 | 366 | 343 | 291 | 291 | 796 | 796 | 1916 | 1844 |
| 83. | Shelby | 13230 | 15.2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 11 |
| 84. | Sioux | 29903 | 10.7 | 24 | 22 | 100 | 50 | 67 | 61 | 199 | 137 |
| 85. | Story | 74252 | 6.5 | 6 | 3 | 52 | 7 | 182 | 170 | 329 | 234 |
| 86. | Tama | 17419 | 13.1 | 8 | 8 | 152 | 83 | 97 | 73 | 257 | 164 |
| 87. | Taylor | 7114 | 16.3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 43 | 28 |
| 88. | Union | 12750 | 14.5 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 45 | 185 | 133 | 247 | 181 |
| 89. | Van Buren | 7676 | 16.5 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 30 |
| 90. | Wapello | 35696 | 13.2 | 4 | 0 | 340 | 240 | 1490 | 1290 | 2113 | 1744 |
| 91. | Warren | 36033 | 9.0 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 2119 | 919 | 2169 | 958 |
| 92. | Washington | 19612 | 12.1 | 21 | 12 | 97 | 54 | 67 | 37 | 198 | 112 |
| 93. | Wayne | 7067 | 17.0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 12 | 1047 | 47 | 1082 | 62 |
| 94. | Webster | 40342 | 11.5 | 48 | 48 | 257 | 192 | 61 | 61 | 431 | 341 |
| 95. | Winnebago | 12122 | 11.4 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 60 | 150 | 100 | 230 | 160 |
| 96. | Winneshiek | 20847 | 11.8 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 14 | 138 | 83 | 210 | 112 |
| 97. | Woodbury | 98276 | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 58 | 407 | 70 | 514 | 157 |
| 98. | Worth | 7991 | 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 30 | 72 | 32 | 126 | 62 |
| 99. | Wright | 14269 | 10.9 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 61 | 44 |
| | TOTAL | 2776775 | 11.2 | 2194 | 1534 | 7300 | 4423 | 25037 | 12461 | 41148 | 21411 |

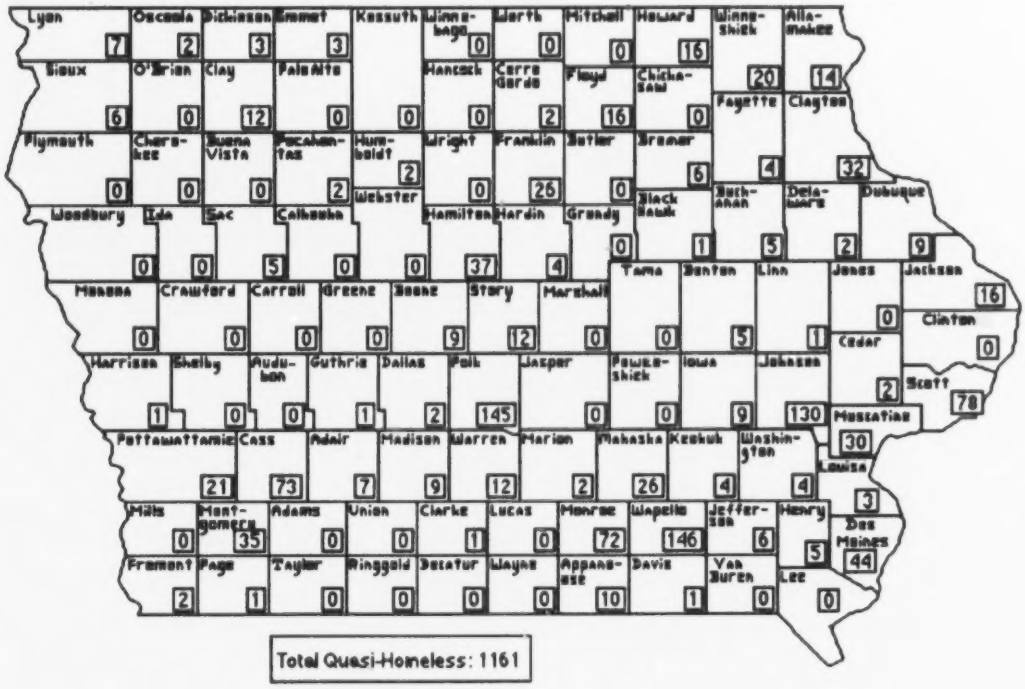
MAP 1: Total Persons Reported "On the Street" in Iowa Counties - 1992




MAP 2: Children Reported "On the Street" in Iowa Counties - 1992

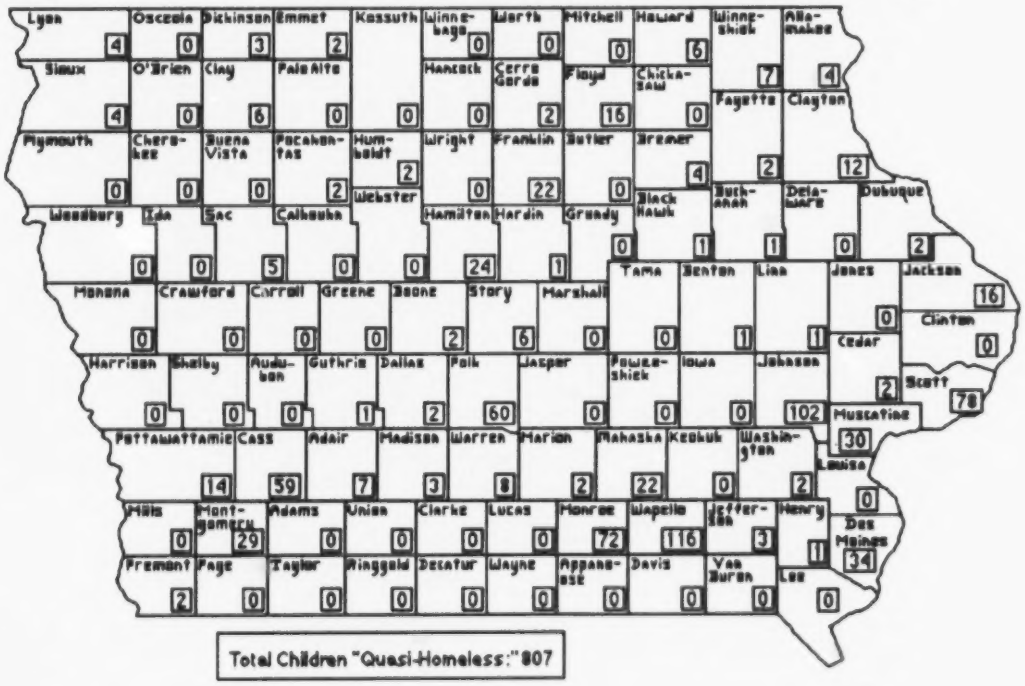


MAP 3: Total Persons Reported "Quasi Homeless" in Iowa Counties - 1992



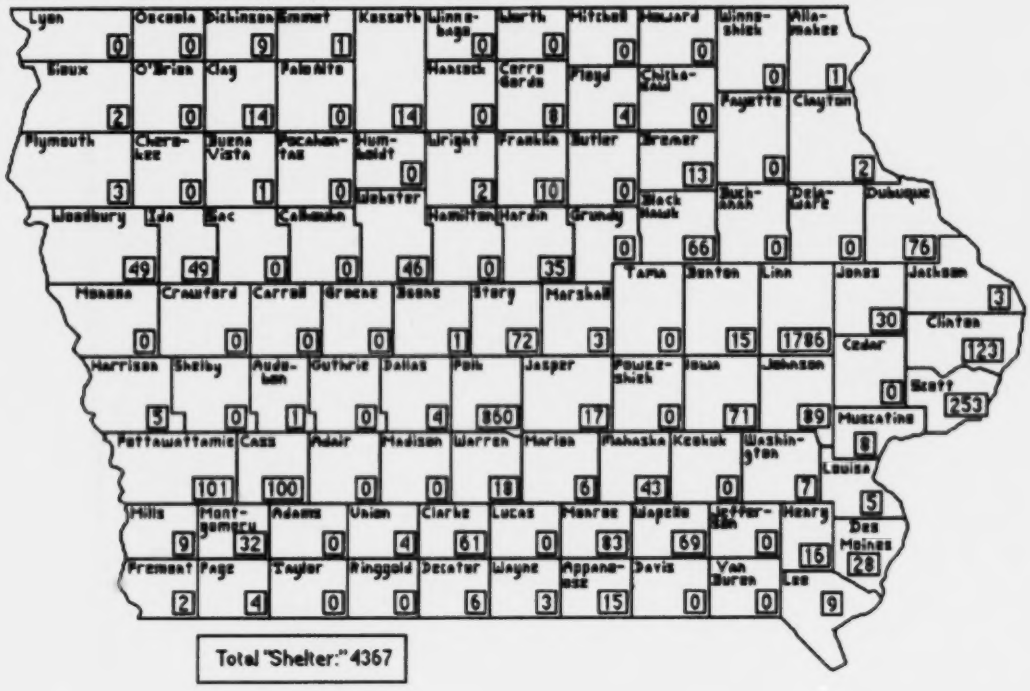

Total Quasi-Homeless: 1161

MAP 4: Total Children Reported as "Quasi Homeless" in Iowa Counties - 1992

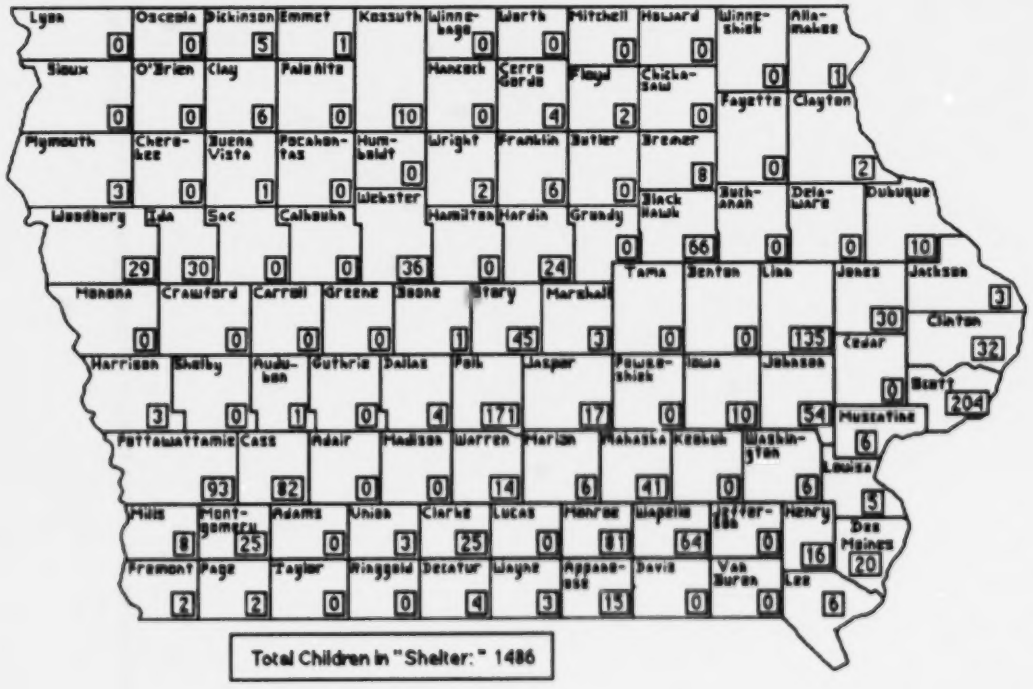



Total Children "Quasi-Homeless:" 807

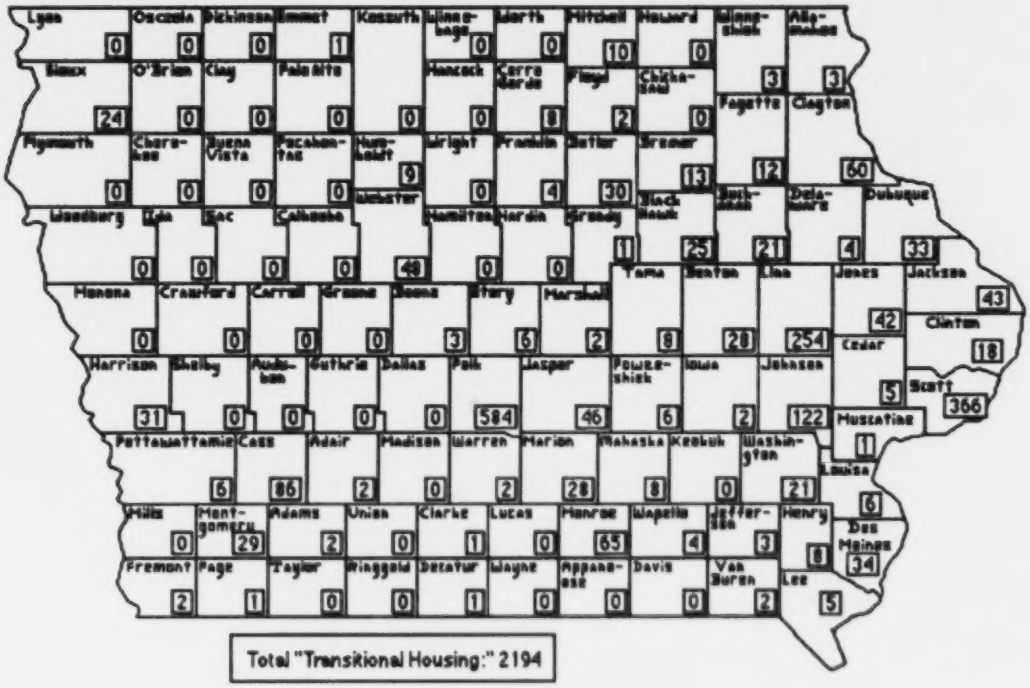
MAP 5: Total Persons Reported "In Shelters" in Iowa Counties - 1992




MAP 6: Children Reported "In Shelters" in Iowa Counties - 1992

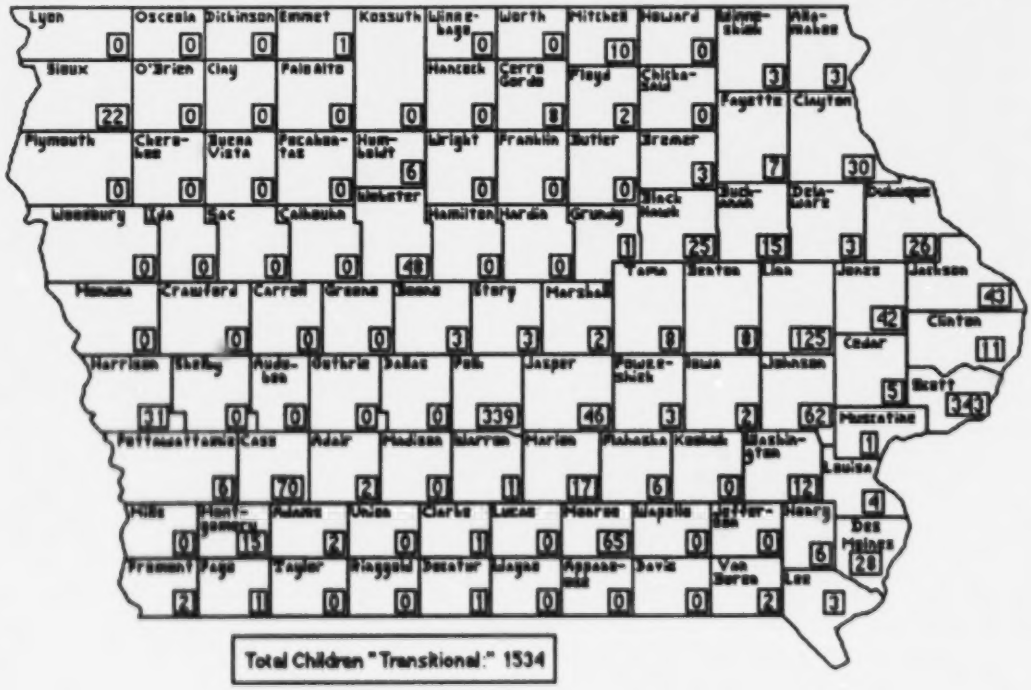


MAP 7: Total Persons Reported "In Transitional Housing" in Iowa Counties - 1992



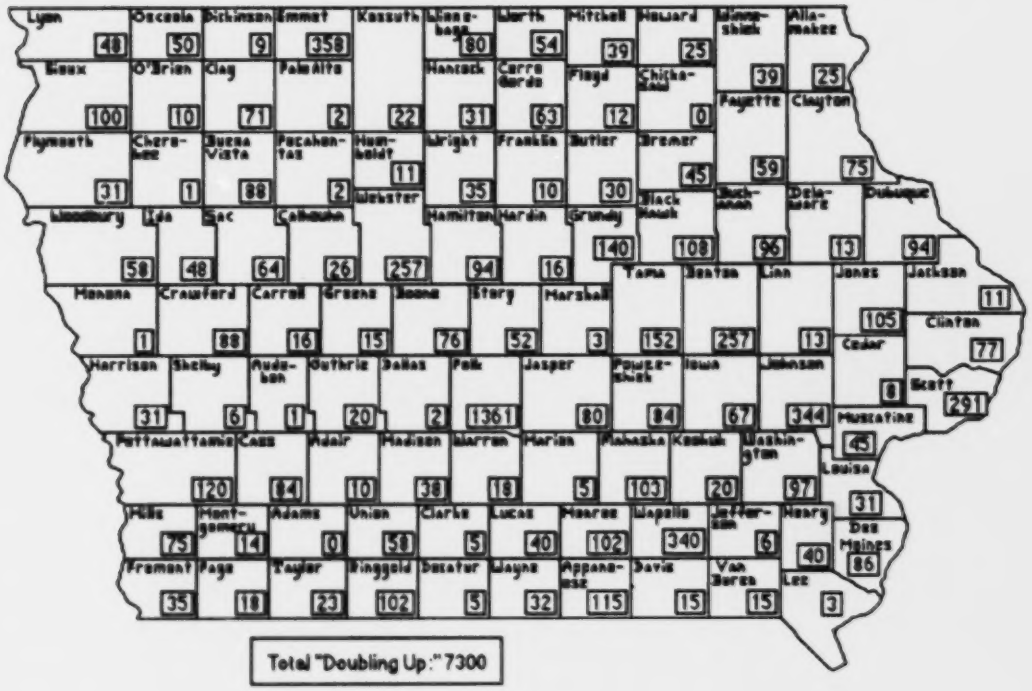

Total "Transitional Housing:" 2194

MAP 8: Total Children Reported "In Transitional Housing" in Iowa Counties - 1992

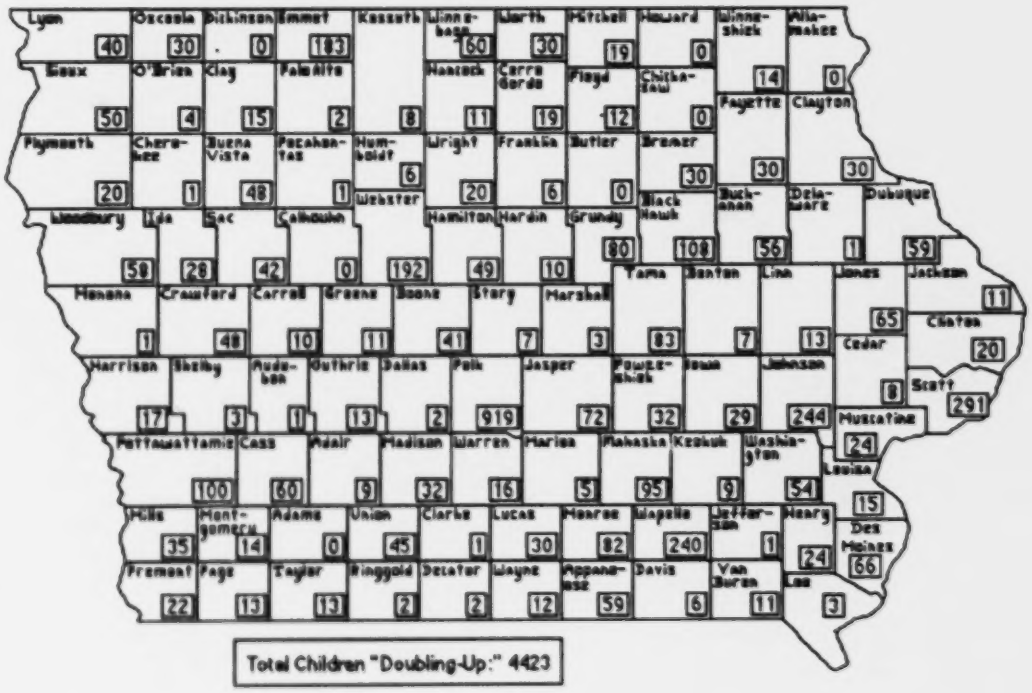



Total Children "Transitional:" 1534

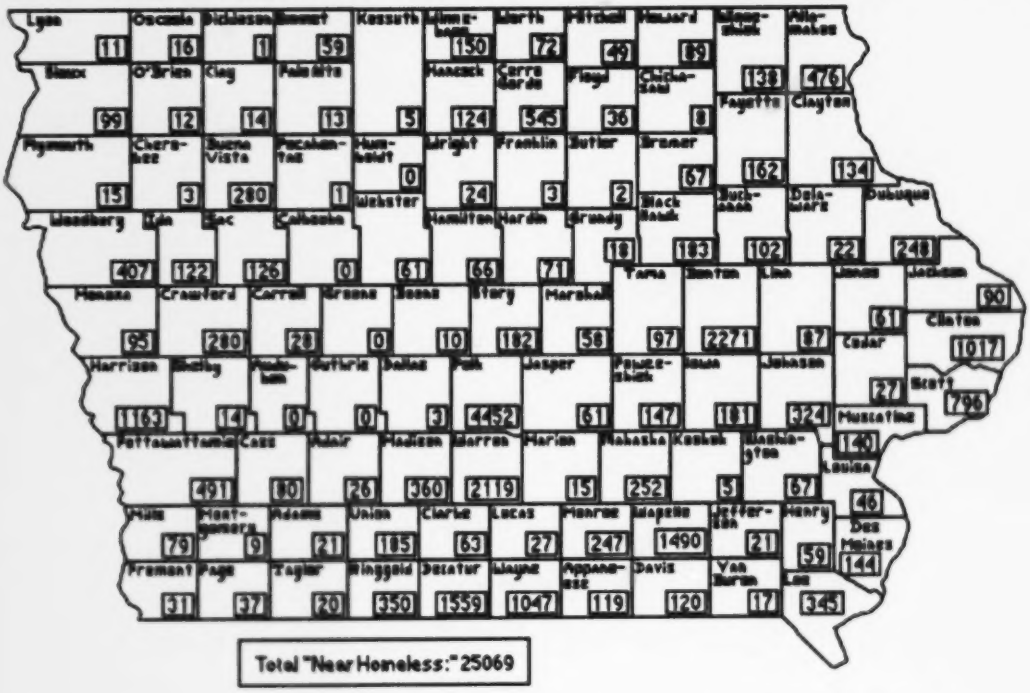
MAP 9: Total Persons Reported "Doubled Up" in Iowa Counties - 1992




MAP 10: Total Children Reported "Doubled Up" in Iowa Counties - 1992

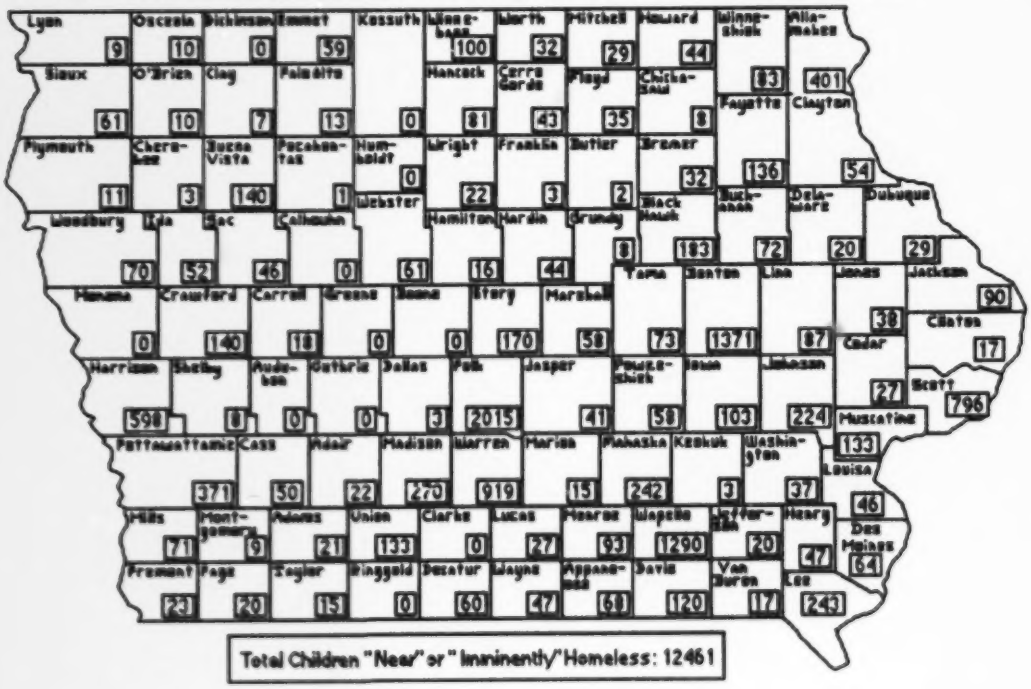


MAP 11: Total Persons Reported "Near Homeless" in Iowa Counties - 1992



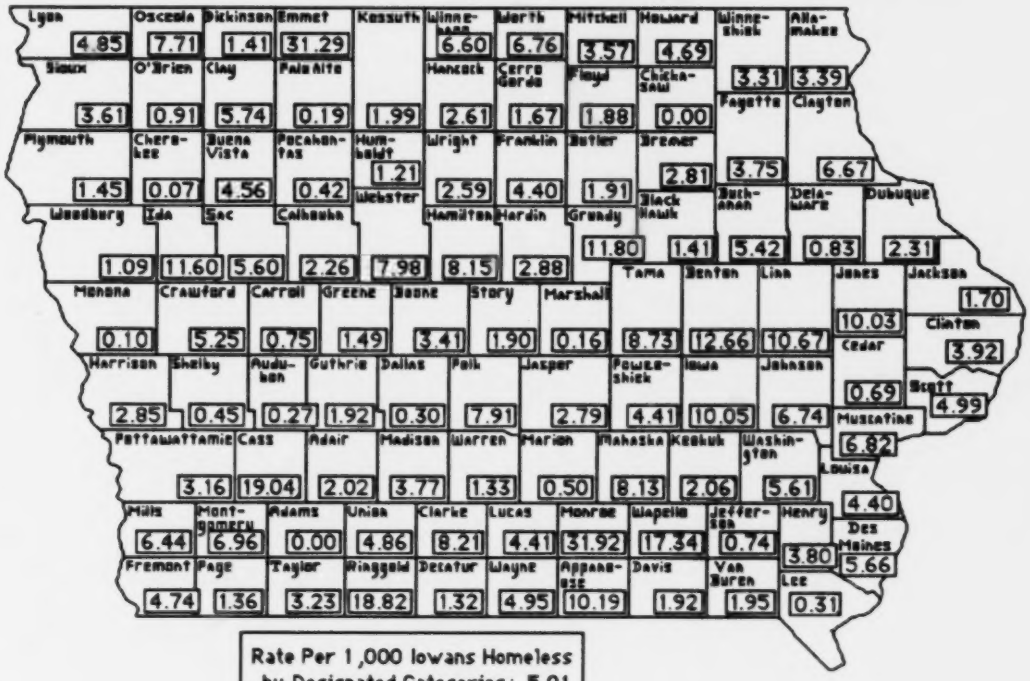

Total "Near Homeless:" 25069

MAP 12: Total Children Reported "Near Homeless" in Iowa Counties - 1992



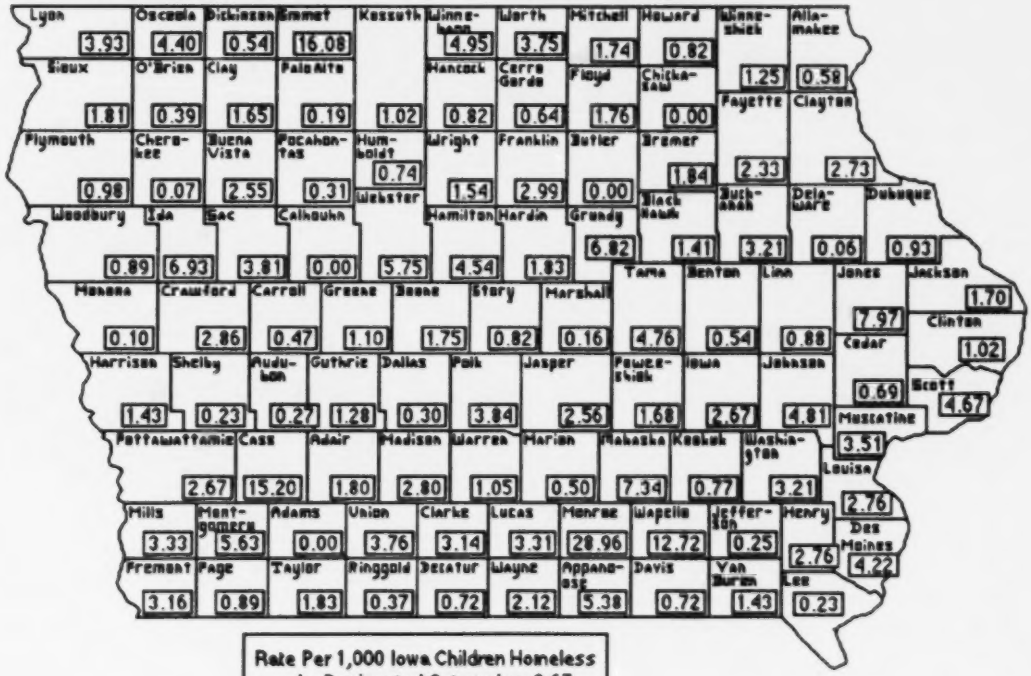

Total Children "Near" or "Imminently" Homeless: 12461

MAP 13: Homeless Persons: Rate Per Thousand Iowans in "On the Street", "Quasi Homeless", "In Shelters" and "Doubled Up" Categories




Rate Per 1,000 Iowans Homeless by Designated Categories: 5.01

MAP 14: Homeless Children: Rate Per Thousand Iowans in "On the Street", "Quasi Homeless", "In Shelters" and "Doubled Up" Categories




Rate Per 1,000 Iowa Children Homeless by Designated Categories: 2.67

## Accuracy of the Numbers

While every effort has been made to obtain reasonably accurate representations of the levels of homelessness throughout Iowa, as well as in individual counties, the validity of these numbers continues to be dependent on the information provided by literally hundreds of persons around the State. As noted earlier, the return rates from the schools were much higher than in the past, and the responses evidenced greater time and thought. In other words, fewer respondents simply made statements indicating that this was not their task, or that there were no homeless in their county. Alternatively, while the return rate from the social service providers was high, to a greater extent questionnaires this year appeared to have received only the most cursory attention. This is in part responsible for the reduced numbers of reported adults, and the consequent shift in the relationship between numbers of adults and numbers of children in most of the categories. The probable accuracy of the numbers reported in the "Near Homeless" and "Grand Total" columns might be judged by looking at the percent in poverty for each county. Our definition of near homeless suggests that most, if not all, persons who are below poverty are in imminent danger of becoming homeless, and thus qualify as "near homeless." Thus, the "grand total" for each county should be somewhere close to the number in poverty.

## Comparison of the 1988 through 1992 "Reported Homeless" Figures

Tables 4 and 5 provide homeless figures reported each of the four studies of homelessness in Iowa. In comparing these figures, keep in mind that higher numbers in certain categories in 1992 than in previous years probably reflect combined effects of actual increases in numbers and increasing awareness on the part of those who are reporting. For instance, the much higher numbers of children reported "on the street" may reflect not only greater homelessness in the generally difficult economic times, but result in part from increasing attention to the issues of homelessness among school personnel, and the higher rate at which they responded to the questionnaire. Similarly, the great increase in reported numbers in shelters reflects a four-fold increase in response by shelter personnel, as well as an increase in the number of shelters available throughout the state.

To fully understand these figures, the complex relationship among the categories also needs to be understood. Shifts in policy, availability of programming, and even in the methodology of this study can affect the apparent trends in numbers. For instance, increased availability of shelter space means that those who previously sought makeshift shelter and were quasi homeless, might now have access to homeless shelters. Many persons who might otherwise have been reported as "near homeless," with the addition of the new category, are now reported as in "transitional housing."

Table 4 shows that since 1990 major increases have occurred in the number of persons reported "on the street" and "in shelters" in Iowa. While the total number of persons reported as "quasi homeless" decreased by 94, the number of "quasi-homeless" children increased by 310. Again, the drop in the quasi-homeless total numbers may partially be a result of increased availability of shelter space.

**TABLE 4: Numbers Reported in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1992 in Each Homeless Category and Total Homeless**

| Year | On The Street | | Quasi Homeless | | In Shelters | | Doubled Up | | Running Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child |
| 1988 | 413 | 117 | 1998 | 312 | 1876 | 347 | 9849 | 3353 | 14136 | 4129 |
| 1989 | 709 | 277 | 1797 | 686 | 2372 | 1048 | 10835 | 6394 | 15713 | 8405 |
| 1990 | 655 | 218 | 1255 | 497 | 2693 | 1438 | 11268 | 5516 | 15871 | 7669 |
| **1992** | **1089** | **700** | **1161** | **807** | **4367** | **1486** | **7300** | **4423** | **13917** | **7416** |

Table 5 extends these data to include reported numbers who are "transitionally housed," and "near homeless." The "transitional housing" category is new this year, and thus no comparative data from previous years are available. It is likely that in previous years these persons were reported as "near homeless."

The most obvious trend apparent from the data in Tables 4 and 5 is the drop in doubled-up and near-homeless numbers from previous years. While it is possible that there are fewer persons who are experiencing such economic difficulties, recent economic trends in the State make that interpretation doubtful. An alternative explanation for the reduction in reported numbers is that individuals in these last three categories are more difficult to identify. School personnel have expressed frustration with their inability to discern whether a child is living in a household other than their parents' by choice or by forced doubling up. Another factor contributing to the reduced numbers in the last two categories may be the changed pattern of response from the social service agency personnel. Most knowledge of transitional housing, doubling up, and near homelessness resides with social service personnel, and to the extent that numbers for these categories have been reported, they have been supplied by social service agencies. As noted earlier, a higher percentage of the agency respondents appeared to have given only limited attention to the questionnaire this year.

**TABLE 5: Numbers Reported in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1992 in Transitional-Housing and Near-Homeless Categories and Grand Total**

| Year | Transitional | | Running Total | | Near Homeless | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child | Total | Child |
| 1988 | | | 14136 | 4129 | 37409 | n.a. | 51545 | 4129 |
| 1989 | | | 15713 | 8405 | 68348 | 25652 | 84061 | 34057 |
| 1990 | | | 15871 | 7669 | 41603 | 22046 | 57474 | 29715 |
| **1992** | **2194** | **1534** | **16111** | **8950** | **25037** | **12461** | **41148** | **21411** |

Some additional perspective for understanding Table 5 might be gained by looking at changes in the numbers of Iowans who obtain various types of social service support. Table 6 provides information on unemployment rates, average monthly numbers receiving food stamps and monthly averages for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Clearly, each of these indicators had increased in 1991 over 1990. In addition, the number of persons who received AFDC was more than twice the total number reported across all of the homeless and near-homeless categories in Iowa in 1992. While the AFDC numbers do not provide a definitive indicator of homelessness, they do suggest that the near-homeless numbers reported in the previous tables are conservative.

**TABLE 6: Unemployment, Food Stamp, & AFDC Figures for Iowa, 1988 - 1991**[6]

| Year | Estimated Unemployment | Monthly Food Stamp Recipients Average Num. Households | Average Num. Persons | Monthly Average Numbers of AFDC Recipients |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1988 | 4.5% | 69032 | 175206 | 89702 |
| 1989 | 4.3% | 66930 | 167415 | 87362 |
| 1990 | 4.2% | 68705 | 171980 | 88573 |
| 1991 | 4.6% | 73113 | 183856 | 90931 |

### School Attendance Among Homeless and Near-Homeless Children

All respondents were asked to provide information about the school attendance patterns. Specifically, school and agency personnel were asked to complete two tables. In the first table they were asked to record numbers of children who were attending school by grade level, and in second numbers of non attendees by grade level. Shelter providers were asked to report whether each individual had attended school the past year, and if so, in what grade the individual was enrolled. Table 7 reports these numbers for each homeless and near-homeless category.

**TABLE 7: Numbers of Homeless and Near-Homeless Children Attending and Not Attending School by Grade Level**

| Grade Level | Preschool | | Grade School | | Middle School | | High School | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attendance Status | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | Total In | Total Out | Total Children |
| On the Street Numbers | 24 | 0 | 52 | 10 | 202 | 27 | 288 | 97 | 566 | 134 | 700 |
| (Percentages) | (100) | (0) | (84) | (16) | (88) | (12) | (75) | (25) | (81) | (19) | |
| Quasi-Homeless Numbers | 81 | 18 | 118 | 39 | 154 | 36 | 236 | 125 | 589 | 218 | 807 |
| (Percentages) | (82) | (18) | (75) | (25) | (81) | (19) | (65) | (35) | (73) | (27) | |
| In Shelters Numbers | 153 | 127 | 343 | 67 | 321 | 33 | 366 | 76 | 1183 | 303 | 1486 |
| (Percentages) | (55) | (45) | (84) | (16) | (91) | (9) | (83) | (17) | (80) | (20) | |
| Transitional Numbers | 238 | 13 | 617 | 68 | 219 | 34 | 267 | 78 | 1341 | 193 | 1534 |
| (Percentages) | (95) | (5) | (90) | (10) | (87) | (13) | (77) | (23) | (87) | (13) | |
| Doubling-Up Numbers | 765 | 18 | 764 | 124 | 937 | 129 | 1341 | 345 | 3807 | 616 | 4423 |
| (Percentages) | (98) | (2) | (86) | (14) | (88) | (12) | (80) | (20) | (86) | (14) | |
| Near Homeless Numbers | 2143 | 18 | 4109 | 285 | 2629 | 198 | 2593 | 486 | 11474 | 987 | 12461 |
| (Percentages) | (99) | (1) | (94) | (6) | (93) | (7) | (84) | (16) | (92) | (8) | |
| Totals | 3404 | 194 | 6003 | 593 | 4462 | 457 | 5091 | 1207 | 18960 | 2451 | 21411 |
| (Percentages) | (97) | (3) | (91) | (9) | (91) | (9) | (81) | (19) | (86) | (14) | |
| School Level Totals | 3598 | | 6596 | | 4919 | | 6298 | | | | |

[6] These figures are derived from Goudy, Willis and Sandra Charvat Burke. 1992.

The most impressive factor apparent in the school attendance data is the increase in numbers of children who are reported as in school by comparison with previous years. This increase occurs in almost every homeless category and at every grade level. In interpreting these data, keep in mind the sources of the data. First, school personnel provided a significant portion of the information about homeless children. And while school personnel provided a great deal of information about numbers who are not attending school, they are of course much more aware of the children who are in school. Despite this probable impact of respondent category, there also is evidence that the many programs sponsored at the state and local levels to provide better and more responsive schooling opportunities for homeless and near-homeless children are effective. Other data, discussed in the full report, suggest that efforts to identify and serve homeless children have been undertaken in many communities and have been relatively successful.

## CONCLUSIONS

The national media have constructed an image of homelessness that is inconsistent with the condition as it exists in Iowa. It is not surprising that many Iowans fail to recognize homelessness in their communities, and reject the notion that there are homeless persons in the State and in their county. The consequences and ramifications of homelessness in a rural state are as serious as are those in an urban area. An emerging recognition of that fact has increased awareness and identification of the existence and needs of homeless individuals in the rural as well as urban communities of Iowa. This trend is particularly apparent in the responses of school personnel who report larger numbers and increased efforts to serve the needs of homeless youth throughout the State.

A review of the data on homelessness in Iowa in 1992, and a comparison of these figures with those derived in earlier years, lead to several conclusions about the economic plight of Iowa's homeless and near-homeless population. These conclusions relate to the numbers who are homeless, and to the implications of these numbers for educational and social service programming.

### Magnitude of the Homeless Problem

There are homeless persons in Iowa, and they are distributed across the State, in rural and urban counties. Approximately 1.5% of the population are reported as homeless or near homeless in 1992. This study, and those that preceded it, used conservative methodologies, that underestimate the number of persons in the various homeless categories. Respondents report 1089 persons on the street, 1161 who are quasi homeless, 4367 who are in shelters, and 7300 who are doubled up. These figures provide a total of 13917 in the four categories that have traditionally been considered to be homeless. An additional 2194 persons were reported as in transitional housing, and 25037 persons were near-homeless.

### Changing Nature of the Problem

The 1992 data on homelessness in Iowa suggest that some changes are occurring in the patterns of homelessness, and in the distribution of persons across the categories. As suggested earlier, interpretations of these changes must be undertaken cautiously, as the causes of change are not clear in many cases. It is apparent that changes in numbers are due to actual changes in

conditions, changes in facility and program availability and changes in data collection and reporting procedures by the schools, social service agencies and the shelters.

By comparison with earlier years, the 1992 data indicate greater total numbers of persons on the street and in shelters than in the past. The total numbers in all other categories, including quasi homeless, doubled up, and near homeless, have declined. The total number reported in the first three categories, increased by approximately 44% over figures reported in 1990. Changes in numbers of children reported "on the street" increased dramatically, with more than three times the number as were reported in 1990. Total children reported in the first three categories increased by 39% from 1990 to 1992. Overall in 1992, children constitute 53% of those reported homeless.

It is likely that the increased numbers of persons reported "on the street" reflect both actual increases, and increased awareness. The fact that literally all of the increase in numbers "on the street" is accounted for in the increase in children reported in this category, suggests that increased awareness and programming within the schools of Iowa explains a great deal of the increase over 1990. Regardless of what factors may account for this increase, it must be emphasized that 700 children are on the street. We must focus on the needs of these children in developing and implementing of public policy and programming.

Similarly, the changes in the shelter and quasi numbers are undoubtedly a product of several factors. One factor that has increased the numbers reported in shelters is a major increase in participation by shelter providers over previous years. However, the fact that shelters are now available where they have not been previously, and more systematic outreach efforts by various community and social service groups accounts for some of the increase. Optimistically, the decrease in "quasi-homeless" individuals indicates that more persons who had coped with makeshift shelter, are now seeking assistance from Iowa's shelters.

The reductions in the numbers reported as "doubled up" and "near homeless" are also noteworthy. First, it must be kept in mind that the addition of the transitional housing category draws some persons from these categories. The overall drop in these categories is approximately 35%. As noted earlier, these data may in fact reflect a reduction in the total numbers of persons who are facing severe economic difficulties in Iowa. However, once again the methodological problems inherent in this survey technique may also be having an effect. School personnel expressed less confidence in their ability to identify persons in these categories, particularly children who are doubled up. Social service agencies generally reported lower numbers this year than in the past.

## Perceived Causes of Homelessness and Poverty

Public perceptions of the causes of poverty generally have been found to fall into two categories. The first blames the individual for being caught in the condition of poverty, citing personal factors such as lack of motivation or substance abuse. The opposing mode views the cause of poverty as resting with societal characteristics, such as lack of housing or poor economy.

Studies of causes of homelessness, as distinct from causes of poverty, have been quite consistent in pointing primarily to structural characteristics of the society. Structural causes most often cited include unemployment, shortage of affordable housing, deinstitutionalization of mental health patients, and changes in disability recipient requirements (Hope and Young, 1986, p. 25; U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1987, pp. 24-28; Salerno, et al., 1984, pp. 5-7). A 1987 survey of 26 American cities found support for other causes, including high poverty rate and high cost of living, inadequate income assistance programs, substance abuse and lack of related services, family crises and domestic violence, population shifts, increase in eviction

rates, and doubling up due to economic difficulty (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1987, pp. 24-28). Thus, in these studies of homelessness, mental illness and substance abuse are the only items listed that point causally at the individual.

## Community Resources and Programming

The focus on structural causes of homelessness is reflected in the responses of Iowans to the unmet needs of the homeless. All respondents were asked to identify and assess the availability and adequacy of programs that serve the needs of low income persons, particularly those who are homeless, in their community. This information is reported and discussed in the full report. As we examine the implications of the numbers in this summary, however, it seems useful to examine the needs that respondents felt were still not being met. When asked whether needs of homeless persons in their community are not being met, 50% of the educators, 74% of the social service personnel, and 93% of the shelter providers answered yes.

In order to explore what needs were still not met, a list of needs that had been identified by respondents in previous years was constructed. Respondents were asked to indicate which of those needs were still not being met in their communities. The responses to these questions are reflected in Table 8. It is evident that the areas in which the greatest need is perceived to exist are in support for jobs and for housing of all types (permanent, transitional, and emergency) and for other housing related needs such as rent and utilities deposit. Community awareness and communication to those in need about the services that are available were also seen as important. Another category of needs, seen as particularly important by educators, involved improvement of parenting skills, home intervention and counseling for youth.

**TABLE 8: Program Needs of Homeless that are Not Being Met - Percentages**

| Unmet Program Needs | Soc. Service | Educators | Shelter |
|---|---|---|---|
| Affordable, Permanent Housing | 75.2 | 57.7 | 92.3 |
| Jobs (JTPA, etc.) | 73.6 | 59.5 | 69.2 |
| Rent Deposit | 73.6 | --.* | 65.4 |
| Utilities Deposit | 72.9 | --.* | 67.3 |
| Community Awareness | 64.3 | 59.2 | 44.2 |
| Transitional Housing | 62.9 | --.* | 69.2 |
| Amount of Emergency Shelter | 57.1 | --.* | 53.8 |
| Communication About Services | 35.0 | 42.6 | 25.0 |
| Parenting Skill Development | 39.3 | 68.2 | 36.5 |
| Child Care | 26.4 | 38.5 | 46.2 |
| Home Intervention | 25.0 | 52.8 | 32.7 |
| Physical, Mental, Psych Needs | 24.3 | 37.6 | 32.7 |
| Counseling (Youth) | 24.3 | 29.2 | 30.8 |
| Counseling (Adult) | 23.6 | --.* | 26.9 |
| Effective Educational Programs | 20.7 | --.* | 34.6 |
| Substance Abuse Intervention | 20.0 | --.* | 36.5 |
| Basic Needs (Food, etc.) | 19.3 | 30.6 | 21.2 |
| Family Planning | 17.9 | --.* | 23.1 |

* This option was not provided for educators.

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

Enumerations of homeless are meaningful when they result in increased motivation to become aware of the causes of the situation, its consequences for homeless individuals and for the communities in which they reside, and comprehensive programming that may address the condition and associated problems. It is clear that the results of previous years' research have made individuals more aware of the presence of extreme poverty and have been instrumental in encouraging development of a wide range of services. Many communities have developed shelters and programming to assist low-income individuals, schools have begun to identify at-risk youth and subsequently to offer many services to homeless youth, and many types of job and housing assistance programs have been instituted.

Despite the very strong response rate this year, there are many communities and counties that, in contradiction to official poverty figures, continue to deny the issue and assert that there are no homeless in their communities. As noted in earlier discussion of data, many social service agencies chose to give only cursory attention to reporting of homeless persons. The heavy demand on the limited time agency staff is recognized, but the consequences of the choice not to respond seriously may have a major impact on the communities that are served by these agencies. While we certainly do not assert that every community has homeless on the streets, it is obvious that all counties in Iowa have individuals who are in a precarious economic condition. Clearly, before all areas of the State can offer needed programming, many individuals in positions of power and influence at local levels must begin to recognize the reality of poverty in the State. Communities that do not report homeless and low income persons, make themselves ineligible for funding assistance programs.

The most important motivator for future efforts among persons working at local community levels to address the problem, will be formal recognition by government officials and increased funding for programs. Only if the State initiates a systematic program to address the downward spiral in wages, will we be able to address the problem of the working poor.

## THINKING ABOUT FUTURE RESEARCH

This report is the fourth report of homelessness completed in Iowa. Given limited budget, the researchers have sought to improve methods of identifying homeless in Iowa. The method is in large part dependent on increasing awareness and effort on the part of persons at local community and county levels to maintain the records needed for the research. Cooperation at all levels is essential for a successful and valid research endeavor. State level leadership, by personnel from all agencies, must reinforce the importance of this research. Just as vital will be the response of legislative and executive branch personnel. Persons interested in seeing this research continue must seek more systematic and higher level funding for the project, and must work with both local communities and State officials to enhance awareness of the importance of the effort.

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## APPENDIX

The Appendix contain relevant portions of the survey Instruments used for data collection

## {Sample first page with definitions of homeless categories}

### *EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE HOMELESS*

Please provide the information requested in this section so we can contact you if clarification is needed, or if additional questions arise.

Agency Name _____

Name of person completing this form _____

Position of person completing this form _____

Mailing Address _____ County _____

_____

_____ Zip Code _____

Phone (___) _____

**If you have questions while completing the questionnaire, please call 1-800-443-7253 and ask for extension 2157, or in Des Moines area call 271-2157. Roxanne Johnson should be able to assist you.**

We are interested in gaining as accurate a picture as possible of the situation of homeless and near-homeless children and adults in Iowa. We are very aware that some of this information may not be readily available to you. However, we will appreciate it if you will provide as much information as you have available and if you will answer the opinion/perception questions on the following pages. Please use whatever resources are available to you, including other knowledgeable personnel, to complete this questionnaire. *A section has been included on the last page to record any additional comments that may arise as you complete the questionnaire.*

**Section I: Census of Homeless Children and Adults**

Generally, a **homeless person is one who lacks a fixed, regular, adequate residence.** However, several categories of homelessness are distinguished nationally based on the extent and nature of shelter that is available. We request that you keep the following six categories in mind as you complete the questionnaire.

A. **ON THE STREET:** living on the streets, without even nominal housing.

B. **QUASI-HOMELESS:** living in make-shift shelter such as cars, tents, abandoned buildings, etc.

C. **SHELTERS:** living in temporary or emergency residence facility for individuals or families; (e.g. youth-runaway, family, or abuse shelters, or other shelter facility). Excludes those adjudicated, in mental facilities or in foster care.

D. **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** temporary housing with support services designed to assist families in transition from emergency shelter to independent living.

E. **DOUBLING-UP:** children and immediate family have moved in with other relatives, friends, or others; without such arrangement they would be without home or shelter. (Exceptions include those doubling up for: purposeful enrollment in a specific school district, friendship relations, chosen independent living, and students home from college.)

F. **NEAR [IMMINENTLY] HOMELESS:** low or very-low income families or individuals who are:
   In the process of being involuntarily displaced; or
   Living in substandard housing; or
   Paying more than 50% of family income for rent or homeownership; or
   Without entitlements would be homeless.

Please keep these categories and their definitions in mind as you complete the table on the following page.

{Questionnaire Page Requesting Data from Social Service Agencies}

## SECTION 1: ENUMERATION

1. In the following table, using the homeless categories as defined on page 1, please provide information about persons IN YOUR COUNTY. For each category indicate the number of males and the number of females who are in each category. Typical ages appear in parenthesis.

| Category of Homeless | | Pre-School 0-5 yrs | | Grade School 6-10 yrs | | Middle School 11-15 yrs | | High School 16-18 yrs | | Adult 19+ yrs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ON THE STREET | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| QUASI-HOMELESS | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| IN SHELTERS | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRANSITIONAL HOUSING | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOUBLING-UP | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |

*We realize that reliable knowledge of the Near [Imminently] Homeless category is difficult to procure, yet we ask that you offer an estimate using available information.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEAR [Imminently] HOMELESS | Runaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | | | |

2. **Quantity of Non-Attendance Within the Homeless Population:** You may be aware of homeless children who do not attend school. Please record in the table below the number of non-attending children by gender and age/grade.

| Category of Homeless | | Grade School 6-10 yrs | | Middle School 11-15 yrs | | High School 16-18 yrs | | High School 19-21 yrs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ON THE STREET | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| QUASI-HOMELESS | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Famil | | | | | | | | |
| IN SHELTERS | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| TRANSITIONAL HOUSING | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| DOUBLING-UP | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| NEAR [Imminently] HOMELESS | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |

## {Questionnaire Page Requesting Data from Schools}

1. Complete the following table by providing the number of children [attending your school], by sex, who fall into each designated category : [*Please include those who may be in the community on a temporary basis.*]

runaway - **(have runaway from home),**
throwaway - **(have been kicked out by their parents),**
members of homeless families - **(living with their family).**

| Category of Homeless | | Pre-School | | Grade School | | Middle School | | High School | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ON THE STREET | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| QUASI-HOMELESS | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| IN SHELTERS | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| TRANSITIONAL HOUSING | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |
| DOUBLING-UP | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |

*We realize that reliable knowledge of the Near [Imminently] Homeless category is difficult to procure, yet we ask that you offer an estimate using available information .*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near[Imminently] Homeless | Runaway | | | | | | | | |
| | Throwaway | | | | | | | | |
| | With Family | | | | | | | | |

**2. Quantity of Non-Attendance Within the Homeless Population:**

You may be aware of homeless children [in your attendance area] who do not attend school. Please record in the table below the number of non-attending children by gender and grade.

| Category of Children | M | Grade School F | M | Middle School F | M | High School F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ON THE STREET | | | | | | | |
| QUASI-HOMELESS | | | | | | | |
| IN SHELTERS | | | | | | | |
| TRANSITIONAL HOUSING | | | | | | | |
| DOUBLING-UP | | | | | | | |
| IMMINENTLY HOMELESS | | | | | | | |

{Questionnaire Page Requesting Census Data from Shelters}

**Homeless Education Assessment: Instructions**

The assessment table requests 8 pieces of information (columns a through h) for each guest. You may be able to complete columns a through d from personal observation. To complete columns e through h, you might need to ask your guests some questions. We are not asking that you "pry" into people's lives, but hope that you will feel comfortable asking your guests if they are willing to provide the information so they can help educate others about their situation. Please provide as much information as possible.

At the end of the two weeks of July 27 through August 9, 1992 please complete the last page that requests your assessment of how typical this period was.

For all Guests:

a. Sex as m (male) or f (female)
b. Age in years (approximation if exact age is unavailable)
c. Number of persons in family or living group. Please indicate the persons who are together as a living unit by bracketing their reference numbers (column 1).
d. Length of stay at shelter. Record the date their stay started and the date it ended.
e. Highest grade or degree completed

For Children Only:

f. include grade attended 1991-92 school year
g. how many months of the past year the child was able to attend
[record a 0 if the child was unable to attend]
h. how many different schools the child attended last year

**Sample**

| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sex | Age | Number in group | Length of stay | Years of educuation | Grade 1991-92 | Number of months | Number of Schools |
| 1 | f | 26 | 2 | 7/11-7/15 | HS | | | |
| 2 | m | 8 | 2 | 7/11-7/15 | 1st Gr | G | 7 | 2 |

| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sex | Age | Number in group | Length of stay | Years of educuation | Grade 1991-92 | Number of months | Number of Schools |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
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{Questionnaire Page Requesting Data from Public Housing Authorities}

According to HUD Regulations, the following are federal mandatory preference categories:

Involuntary Displacement
Substandard Housing
Pays More than 50% of Family Income for Housing

1. Please record the number of persons on your waiting list per city/county by Federal Preference Category.

| City or County | Involuntarily Displaced | Substandard Housing | More than 50% of Family Income |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

2. Is your waiting list closed?
Yes ❑ No ❑

3. How many on your mandatory preference list require:

One Bedroom unit? _____

Two Bedroom unit? _____

3+ Bedroom unit? _____